THE VERMONT PHENIX BRATTLEBORO, VT,

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names appear in this office.

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Twenty-Bighth Vol.: Seventh of New Series.

LIST OF AGENTS. mus for THE VERMONT PIRENTY, for 1861,

IF WE KNEW.

If we have the cares and crosses.
Crowding round our neighbor's way;
If we know the little losses,
Sorsty grievous day by day;
Would we then so often chiefe him
Far the tick of theilt and goin—
Leaving on his heart a shadow?
Leaving on his heart a stain?

If we know the clouds above us,

In our blind and weak despair? World we shrink from little shadows,

If we knew the silent story, Quivering through the heart of pain, Would our womanlosed dare doors them Back to bounts of guild again? Life hath many a troubled crossing Joy hath many a break of wor. And the chocks, tour war-had are whitest— This the blessed angels know.

Let us reach into our becomes
For the key to other's I was,
And with hore toward error unture,
Cherisis good that still survives;
So that when our discided sprine
Soar to realms of light again,
We may any deer grider industry.

[For The Fermant Physics.]

NO COMPROMISES FROM THE NORTH BUT CONCESSIONS FROM THE SOUTH.

On reversing to the history of the past, we find that there are two kinds of Revolution

which are quite distinct from each other in

character. One is political and the other is social. The political revolution affects merely

revolution reaches the depths of society and

changes its words, its manners, it laws and its

customs. The revolution of 1776, by which we

became separated from England, was a political

very often at the present day. The changes of

quent perturbations in Mexico, are all instances

revolutions, such as that of France of 1789, and

of Italy at this time, like great tempests, reach

ments from their lowest depths. But the ten-

dency of political revolutions is, in course of

At the close of our revolution of 1776, the

United States consisted, as it had at its begin-

ning, of two classes of States, which were wide-

ly different in their social condition, and which

were very differently affected by that revolution.

With the free states there began a sort of social

revolution which slowly and gradually liberal-

ized their notions in law, religion and manners,

leading them to do away, in a great measure,

with those old forms, customs and ceremonies

remained nearly in the same condition that they

claims to self-respect, is not by clinging to it as a blessing, but to abandon it and let it fall as a curse. No: the social revolution which has

situtes various forms of government, and not

lion of whites is not much better, since he who

Held by gentle blessings ther Would we turn away all tremb

to whem payments for THE VERMONT PHENIX, for 1861, may be made:

Word first theboro, A. DUNKLEE, Brockline, C. W. STEB RINS; Drover, LYMAN BURKI, W. Docer, WM. B. JONES; Drover, LYMAN BURKI, W. Docer, WM. B. JONES; Danaserson, R. A. KNIGHT; West framinesston, S. W. WILS-IN; Grandon, BENJ, W. DEAN; Guilford R. LDIER, W. WILLIAM, G. G. DENTER, B. LDIER, STEPHEN SIGHER, W. W. BEILLEY, Green River, J. B. DICKINSIN; Jamaica, D. G. DENTER, Holts, STEPHEN SIGHS; West Hallian, A. H. TICKRIL, Lesbalury, J. M. W. WHITNEY; South Loo landery, J. L. CHERTE, Martines, W. W. HANDE, Paymerick, J. DUNKLEE, JR.; Williams, W. W. LYNDE, Paymerick, J. DUNKLEE, JR.; Williams, W. W. LYNDE, Paymerick, J. BUNKLEE, JR.; Williams, W. W. LYNDE, Paymerick, J. BUNKLEE, JR.; W. W. HOUGHTEN, Sacion, W. R. N. W. LN. N. Samerack, G. R. NOLSE; Stration, MELCH N. A. KNAWLINS: Townshedo, L. W. PAGE, Verson, ADDISON WHITTER; Wardsown, H. M. PAGE, Verson, ADDISON WHITTER; Wardsown, H. G. LANE, Westmitster, H. C. LANE, Westmitster, M. C. LANE, W. SAMILON, M. W. HINDER, South Wardsonson, H. W. KIDDER, Westmitster, H. C. LANE, W. Westmitster, M. G. LANE, W. W. HARRISS, JR.; South Williams, SAR, A PIRRES; North Bernardston, Mass, N. E. CHAPIN

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JAMAICA, VT.

Ratter, H. H. Wheeler.

Page 11. H. Wheeler.

N. DAVENPORT, Attorney and Coun- ministry in England; the changes of party ad-MILMINGTON, VT. ministration in the United States, and the fre-CHARLES CHAPIN, AUCTIONEER & of political revolutions, They sweep merely

Agent to sell Real Estate. Applications from this and over the surface of things, while violent social solid terms.

while the surface of things, while violent social revolutions, such as that of France of 1789, and utilities yet, March 1, 1859.—(9) W. GRAU, M. D., Homeopath- the foundations of things, and stir up the ele-

W. HORTON, M. D., Physi- time, to effect social revolutions. cian and Surgeon, No. 3 Bake's Building, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

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shi, in Weston from the Sti till the 19th, and to South Londonderey from the fath till the close of each month. He will
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April, 1860.—13

J. CARPENTER. DEALER IN of this day there is as wide a difference as there Magazines and Periodicals.

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M. FORBES, ATTORNEY of England. Slavery was their social condition M. FORBES, ATTORNEY OF England. Slavery was their social condition then, and slavery is their social condition then, and slavery is their social condition now; so that if the slave states were to return to their for-insurance Companies.

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F. GALE, Surgeon and Physician same, and in consequence their political ideas T. Office No. 5 Brick Row, directly opposite Brattle ouse, Grattlebers, Vt. Residence, Elliot St., 3d door West Revere House. o are wholly out of accord with their social con-

N. HIX, Attorney and Counsellor their political and their social conditions as N. HIX, Attorney and Counsellor there is between the poles, and it is as impracticable to reconcile them as it is to bring the two

N. THORN, DRUGGIST & APOTHE-ary, opposite the Post Office, BRATTLEHORO, YT. destructive of all claims to wisdom or to high H. STEDMAN, M. D., Physician and personal character. The men who live under such a state of things must always be the sport Having find a professional experience of nearly thirty years, and being familiar with the several systems of practice in opposite masters. The honest man must ever yours at the present day, Dr. 8. hopes to adapt his treatment to the demands of each individual case.—2

P. WARREN, M. D., Physician overwhelm conscience once and for all by dedectaring his social condition a blessing, while there on Green Street. Office in Fig.'s Block, Main 8t. his political notions alone are wrong. There is

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Iy become destroyed—that will not become either hypocritical and double faced or arrogant and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and double faced or arrogant and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and double faced or arrogant and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and double faced or arrogant and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and double faced or arrogant and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and double faced or arrogant and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and double faced or arrogant and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and double faced or arrogant and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and double faced or arrogant and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and double faced or arrogant and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and boldly defiant and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and boldly defiant will not become either hypocritical and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and boldly defiant and boldly defiant, will not become either hypocritical and boldly defiant and boldly defiant and boldly defiant will not become either hypocritical and boldly defiant and boldly

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Also: Phore, Cultivators, Road Scrapers, Chairs, Iron
Also: Phore, Cultivators, Road Scrapers, Chairs, Iron
Asserial revolution must take place in the slave
States; it is becoming every day more and more
impracticable to prevent it. It is no longer
possible to conceal from the enlightenment of
the present day that slavery is an immorality, an
impractical abuse for all possible ways to escape from it
is to try to bring the free states into the same
condition, thus seeking by a companionship in
misery to assuage the poignancy of its sting.—
A secial revolution must take place in the slave
states; it is becoming every day more and more
impracticable to prevent it. It is no longer
possible to conceal from the enlightenment of
the present day that slavery is an immorality, an
impractical abuse for a few forms times, a missance

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Last Law, practicing in the Cents of Vermont and New diciary so just, no executive so magnanimous, no Legislature so uncorrupt that can any longer endeavor to sustain it, without becoming itself degraded; and the only way to vindicate our States of New York and New Hampshire, California and New Hampshire, California and

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Office and Residence of the late G. C. Hart.

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1. N. Paasson

1. N. Paasson

1. With Harm and them only to say whether it small
be accomplished in peace and by gradual means
or through the violence of the view.

We often hear it stated what kind of government the slave states would set up if they were
to separate from the United States, some preferring a confederary and others a limited monarchive as if it were in their power to decide.

P. SIMONDS, Manufacturer and Dealer in Lather, Masses, Children's and Egy's Roots, Stores (Citers and Rubbers, opp the Pest Office, Main-St., Erattle bore, Vt. man government depend upon the condition of

SEWELLMORSE, PRACTICAL STAIR BUILD-the people governed rather than upon their will. It is the condition of the governed that neces-

WOODCOCK & VINTON, Paper Manufacturers. All kinds of Prioting Paper made to or. Cash paid for White and Brown Rags. Brattleboro, are slaves and where the condition of eight mil

WM. S. HOUGHTON, Harness, rivets a chain to the ankle of a human being fastens the other end to his own neck, the gov-

The Vermont Phænix.

VOL. XXVIII. BRATTLEBORO, VT.: FEBRUARY 28, 1861.

By whatever name it might be called, whether comment was the result of a compromise, and

going on with its mighty sweep, leveling all in-mitutions of man opposed to its progress, and crushing with inevitable force all obstacles in its way. It is to suppose that the corrupt patri-against their sudden exodus to free States as

tional existence. They have no navy, no ships, no ship builders or mariners. And if they had, these are the things of liberty which no despot-ism can wield without self destruction. They have no self-sustaining system of agriculture, no extended commerce, nor the mechanic arts; and long before these could be established, they would fall into hopeless and inextricable contusion; for where violence to man is the ruling the chief niche in her own temple. This principle, there can be no trust or confidence was the first compromise, and when once made between fellow men. And let us, indeed, suppose that the slave states do possess the elements of an independent existence, then from the habit, the second nature of our body polithis fact alone there would be just so many tendencies within them to bring them back again to that freedom from which they now threaten to seconde. The antagonism between their social and political tendencies would alone be as great a source of discord within them, as there has a surge of discord within the union from the contemt.

The next compromise was a tariff within the union from the contemt. poraneous existence of slavery and freedom,— voreil slave-labor instead of free-labor, and The slave states talk of independence and a confederacy! Why, even now, they cannot extend and restored us to a dependance upon the com-the most common rights of hospitality to the mercial policy of England. From that moment, free men who come or live among them. They the slave labor of the Southern States, consort-could not even protect the visitation of an angel; ing with the cheap labor of England, has paralfor they are forced to look upon a free man yzed our energies and kept us in subordination entering their society as they would upon one to the power from which we had been politicalwho should visit them while in a magazine of loose powder with open fire in his hands. What

in which former governments had installed so little regarded in political matters as it is number of representatives without the consti-with us. Like that heathen Republic which tutional right or the meral power so to do. themselves. Between the Federalist of our revolution and the most conservative politician arose, flourished and went to decay before the time of Christ, we seem to think that eve populi cox dei—that the voice of the people is the voice of God. We seem to think that the will of the majority is all powerful, and that it can slave trade between the States, was sought to states, the slave states, on the contrary, have override even the immutable principles of be overridden by an act of Congress, and the the moral world. We often hear politicians of respectable standing declare that the people have power not only to introduce slaveoccupied when they were still under the reign then, and slavery is their social condition now; so that if the slave states were to return to their former allegiance to England to-day, they would be fore, but to establish it within the limits of an old state. In Pennsylvania, for instance, the acce stepping stones backward from liberty to slavery in layor of which they have all been C. EDWARDS, successor to L. D. Salis- have to undergo a social revolution in order to be so to do, establish and institute slavery, polygamale. Nor do they end in politics; but they The highest prices in Cash paid for Rays, Cotton Waste and all kinds of Paper Stock

T. J. HIGGINSON, M. D., Physician and South monarchy which she was in at the time of George III. to her present mild form of will should so for toward to compromise with seventh seventh south to the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; but they retain the moral law. We admit that the people may have the power or the will to do this; rendered homogeneous members of the English | my, theft, murder, adultery, withit desecration | extend into every ramilication of human inter GEORGE HOWE, Attorney & Counsellor in the law states experienced only a political go down together to a common ruin, and society would relapse into choos. There is no powdition. There is as wide a difference between distribution of lands for modern uses, as it is Liberty, it now seeks to get at, rend and devour with the moral law. It requires too much land Liberty herself. What next have we to comfor its awkward, bungling kind of labor—more than the necessities of the present day can We have often been told by the slave States.

of modern society.

We often hear slavery connected with cotton, which now number four millions, will, in tifty

be wondered at that we find ourselves in a state of discord and confusion?

The skillful mariner, in times of tempest and doubt, will often refer to the chart by which he sails. It is only by the Constitution, the chart eighty years, cannot much longer be delayed from reaching the slave states; and it remains with these and them only to say whether it shall

a monarchy or a confederacy, it could be note- that it was founded on the unstable footing of ing but a despotism, and a despotism, too more a negonistical and irreconcilable principles.—
stringent and severe than even that of Russia, But rightly understood there was no comprofor while Russia is seeking to free her slaves.

the slave states are cominging ingenious compromises and comming expedients for holding on to theirs. Their government would be a shortlived military desnotism under which freedom power which, under the pretence of beneficence, of speech would be treason and manliness a was to tyranize over our law, our religious senerime.

But it is idle to talk of what kind of government and our very national existence. But there was meet the slave states would set up if they were separated from us; for they could set up no word, in the Constitution. There was a mere government at all. They would fall into a state arrangement made, in the spirit of wisdom and of anarchy like Mexico. To suppose that a new elevated statesmanship, to render it easy and government could be set up at the present day, convenient to the slave States to change their in the midst of christendom, on the ruins of condition from slavery to freedom. To those justice and humanity, is to suppose that human who had invested their capital in the African will and cunning can transcend the powers of slave trade, there was allowed a period of some christian religioo-that great social revolution, eighteen or twenty years, or two-thirds of a which, beginning eighteen centuries ago, is still generation of time, to withdraw their means of

archal systems of Asia, like the camels of fagitives. It was certainly never designed that Arabia, could be transferred to this continent, the slave representation should be used for the and here, amidst the christianizing influences of the age, be made to flourish as they did in the bondage. No, these concessions were granted carlier stages of human society in the deserts to the slave States in order to enable them to The secession of the slave states adapt themselves with becoming case and dig would result in a violent social revolution, not nity to the new circumstances brought about by in a mere political case; the lowest elements of the revolution of '76; but instead of making society would be moved, and the African, with the use of them that was intended, we have whose blood there now mingles some of the perverted them to the continuance and perpet best of our own, would arouse, and, vindicating union of slavery.

the declaration of our fathers, would assert and prove that the rights of man are no mere fable.

The first real, open compromise that was entered into with slavery, was some forty years after the adoption of the Constitution. It was the elements necessary to an independent naimportance and had raised it from the bumble adition of a universally recognised evil to an anodating principle of profit and political pow-er. A social and moral evil became a political blessing. In the Missouri compromise LIBER-TY was forced to treat with SLAVERY, and unfortunately was thereafter compelled to render erous others, until compremising has become the habit, the second nature of our body poli

The next compromise was a tariff which fa-vored slave-labor instead of free-labor, and

The next prominent compromise was the anmation treating with a confederacy of slave states would consent to have its black sailors imprisoned for mere safe-keeping?

Of all the weaknesses there is none so great as that which arises from violence done to moral principle; and there is perhaps no respectable nation in christeadom where moral principle is increase of eight slave Senators and an equal

er on earth that has the right to institute slavery. have compromised and compromised again, and It is an evil originating in the over greed of gone on compromising until the slave power it-gain, and is as destructive to the good of socie-self, in its greedy thirst for extension and its ty as the annihilation of the principle of gravi-insolent impatience of restraint, has been the tation or any other leading physical law would first to abolish the oldest and most respectable be to the harmony of the solar system. And compromise of all. Having trampled on all it is incompatible with a just economy in the these pearls which have been thrown to it by

spare. Four millions of slaves and eight mil-lions of whites—many of whom from pride and and that it should be regarded in our political poverty are condemned to a drone's life, occupy an amount of land equal, almost, to that which moral, suited only to the disquisitions of the is covered by twenty millions of toiling, active idle and curious; that it is a question with freemen, and the disparity is becoming every which we have nothing to do but to let it overday greater. Next to a savage or nomad state power us. It is, indeed, a practical question—of society, slavery requires the most land, and a question of the most terrible importance, and altogether too much for the prevailing structure one which claims the serious and fraternal con-of modern society.

as if cotton could not be raised without slavery; wears, amount to some fifteen millions, a number whereas, in fact, more cotton could be produced by free labor than by slave labor, and the detion to the whites who might then live among mand for cotton is growing more rapidly than them. This would be tantamount to the per-can be met by unskilled slave labor. No ma-fect Africanization of the southern part of our terial advantage can be permanently attained at the expense of moral principle. Free labor as well as the demand of the world for cotton eign power. Even now the slave States have claim that cotton lands should be thrown open to competition. They are held by a species of monopoly that is abhorrent to the fundamental public, should find it necessary to furnish such principles of our government. Seventy thou- an army to keep slaves in subjection, from that ployment, offered themselves at our recruiting our government and lose our liberties. Wheth-rendezvous last year, for enlistment into our er we separate or remain united, our liberties army, which has never been very popular, and are becoming more and more endangered every were rejected; while the African slave is de-clared to be by his master living on the fat of the land. In such a condition of things is it to tion; and like as the man who would save a

of our liberties, that the ship of State can be liberties as she has to destroy them, it would steered clear of shouls and breakers, or extricated when once among them. By referring to this chart, we read in the first clause that the government under which we have lived and enjoyed so much bappiness and prosperity was instituted for the following purposes, viz:—"To form a more perfect Union, establish justice, instituted and the government, the property of the control of t sure domestic tranquility, provide for the com-mon defence, promote the general verifier, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and one posterity." It was for forming a more per-fect union and to secure the blessings of Lib-rect union and to secure the blessings of Lib-rect union and to secure the blessings of Lib-rect union and to secure the blessings of Lib-petitioned our government as our fathers did the unjust government of England, but she has which posterity must of fact be included all the descentings of the Covernment with the unjust government of England, but she has bulled, scoffed and threatened. In proportion ants of the Cancasian race within the to the indulgence of our government l United States, of whatever color or complexion. gance has increased. She despises and scorns Under a compact like this, South Carolina, who that government which has insured an unextaiks so much of broken pledges, has been seekampled amount of prosperity and happiness to
ing fort litty years to secure slavery to ourselves
and our posterity, and to dissolve the Union.—
We are told that this course is pursued by her
in accordance with articles in the Constitution
which explain away the objects for which the
Constitution was framed, and that there was a
comparative for the people or for
having a farce of what we hold sacred, she
which explain away the objects for which the
constitution was framed, and that there was a compromise in the instrument itself which virtually substituted Slavery for Liberty and disunion for Union.

It is usual to allow, we admit, that our gov
Africans themselves should despise alike the

ise up to vindicate humanity against such un-

anly percersities. The slave States claim that slaves are not oncity that the general government has not to do with it. It is invested with a sort of di-vinity, almost beyond the power of man to reach. The slave States claim the sole right of its management, while imposing upon the general gov- "I am willing to risk myself and state, a rement and the free States the rainous consequences of its growth and increase. Virginia claims the right to endanger us with a servile insurrection, and of granting to Pennsylvania only the right to help pay for the property destroyed. Virginia claims the right to help the right t the number of her slaves on the hypothesis of Pennsylvania's paying for their future manumission. She claims the right of fomenting a unisance with the assurance that the free States must pay to get rid of it. What a monstrous doctrine is this! Why, if you withhold from a union demands at his hands. Have submitted government the right to dispose of the property of its subjects for the national defense and safety, you deprive it of its sovereignty, and it ceases to be a government. The general government can take my property and yours for its purposes, and can it not take that of the slave-labor 2. What measurements are taked of the slave-labor 2. What measurements are taked to the slave-labor 2. The slave-labor 2 when the slav

employment whenever it suits their imperious ers in this secession movement." will to do so. While living in advance of their income by a year's credit, they have been subscribing freely from their mortgaged pockets of the most ruinous character to the moral integrity of our legislators; they have endeavored everywhere to shock the public conscience and weaken its moral sensibilities with a view to reconcile its tastes thus deprayed to the existence and expansion of slavery; they have reduced the high office of President—the representative of the sovereignty and authority of thirty millions of people, to a mere instruction for thirty millions of people, to a mere instruction in France. It is well known that the exception of specific and not descend to the long, chamorous position of Representative in Congress, which he does in the long, undignated the substance of the world are providing stomptoness.—We learn that from Monday next our neighbor The Tribune will stereotype their daily edition, of which they are circulating some 60,000 copies every mornnified stump-speeches with which once a year he gratifies the idle enriesity of the people; and now, when short crops and bankruptey—bank-ruptey in pocket, bankruptey in political value lie to the North with their spoons in their pockets—in this state of things, what are we of the free States called on to do? Why, we are callined this question ascertained all the facts bearined the facts bearined the facts bearined the facts bearing the facts bearing the facts bearing the facts bearined the facts bearined the facts bearing the facts free States called on to do? Why, we are called on to compromise with slavery. At a time when the slave States should be making some concessions to us, in favor of a common Liberty, in favor of good government, in favor of free labor, in favor of Union and the Constitution, in favor of a high and worthy national character that may command the respect of the world and elevate the condition of the whole human race, it is demanded of us that we should make new, degrading and ruinous compromises of Liberty with them. We should allow the hair of our strength to be so interwoven with the meshes of slavers, and our eyes to become

the right of bearing arms to defend himself against insult, outrage and tyrannical oppression. And of all the instances of oppression of the present day, we know none greater than that a few slaveholders should wield the destinies of nearly thirty millions of free and sovereign people. This is the time to dictate to slavery the terms of peace; or, if that falls, then to be prepared for war. It is no time to makes a hole as big as a door. Some of these tion, and quietly preparing to meet the worst, that we can now secure the blessings of liberty and good government to our common country.

A course of indecision and vacillation would would merit, as it would excite, the contempt

two," carelessly remarked a gentleman.

"Oh, yes there is," said the patient, "and it is this. If you ride a horse, you can stop him and get off, but when you mount a holby, you and the only means of enabling a ship to suit the control of the con can't stop and you can't get off.

drunkard; one in every 280 is a prisoner; and every one in 700 inhabits a lunatic asylum. Of The experis

erilities of the insulters and the insulted, and PLAIN TALK BY PARSON BROWNLOW. The following paragraphs from one of Parson property, but such a peculiar kind of prop- beford the recent Tennessee election, tell the of iron. ing truth in a bold, free way that is very effective.

purposes, and can it not take that of the slave holder? What peculiar privilege or exemption is this which is set up by the slave States?— Have they a power greater than that of the general government? If they have, it is time that we should know it. It is our business, it is our duly, to know to whom allegiance is due.

The slave States are in a condition to claim our assistance; and by their friendly en-operation we may still be enabled to render it. The regimen of our course with respect to them should be—Assistance, and any amount of assistance, but without a forther compromise of our common liberties. If unfortunately they should not be willing to accept of it, and in the only way that we have it in our power to give, there seems to be no other result hat civil war. By this means—by war, slavery would in all probability be abolished, and in a way much

obability be abulished, and in a way much fered at the hands of the North. I have concheaper to the general government (setting sidered the nature of these grievances, and blood aside) than by purchase. We are now a their effects upon the commerce, trade and regreat nation—with nearly as many millions of ligion of the South, and they may be expressed en and as many resources as Great Britain or in the following words: The democracy of the France; with our slave oppressed energies once fairly aroused we could build fleets of Great Easterns and send our slaves back to Africa or to Central America, and while thus getting rid of our cancerous disease, we should be gaining new strength to maintain the claims to the dignity and liberty of man. A new seminary would be angued to increase the number of our saliers.

sue. It is, at all events, nobler to try it than to shrink back from the light and liberty and sheam expensiveness of the present day into the dark recesses of slavery. While England and France are striking off the shackles from huung france are striking and dammalle cannot are striken as a striken huung france are striken huung france are striken huung france are striken huung france are striken huung france a man freedom in the old enslaved empires of of the president, and at the same time they the East, why should we be seeking to rivet were holding secret meetings, plotting the overthem with renewed strength and firmness here? throw of the government and constitution they Amidst all our doubts and perplexities there is one course which is open, clear and plain: Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr patriots and human slavery. The slave States have so long overruled the free States to their own purposes that they have now at last to attach as investigation and support. I consider the some compared with these traitors and perjured villains. I certainly have no desire to live under any government and constitution they had sworn to sustain and support. I consider the support of the support that they have come at last to attach an impor-tance to themselves which in reality does not belong to them. In the efforts to give their so-cial condition a political power and value which it does not and cannot possess, they claim the right to force the country into convalsions of fear and alarm, disturb the finances, ruin nor-ther, and there are better men in Hell, suffering the venthern capitalists and throw free laborers out of geance of eternal fire, than the southern lead-

ALTERING NAVAL VESSELS. for purposes of filliustering, raising armies of Kansas ruffians, and for bribery as a means of extending and perpetuating their political supermacy based upon slavery; they have perverted executive departments of the government to treasonable uses; they have corrupted the legislative branch by deficiency bills which have covered up frauds upon the treasury of the most ruinness character to the moral of the mo It seems that Stevens' unfinished floating bat-

ding themselves with fleets of iron plated shi; s. But our government having fornished the knowledge which had led to this great revoluand bankruptey in moral character are staring ploiding along, some ten years behind the them in the face, and servile insurrection threatening them at every momens with a sudden ex-ile to the North with their spoons in their pock-sailing ships into steam propellers. It is to be

hair of our strength to be so interwoven with the meshes of slavery, and our eyes to become so blinded by repeated compromises, that in our ultimate efforts to get free, we must become crushed beneath the ruins alike of our glorious institutions and of human liberty.

This is no time for speeches or for resolutions, but it is a time for action. It is a time when every one should be looking to that provision of the Constitution which secures to him the right of bearing arms to defend himself.

But a whole fleet of unplated vessels are en-

But a whole fleet of unplated vessels are enthen to be prepared for war. It is no time to makes a hole as big as a door. Some of these take council of our fears; for by that course missiles are filled with a burning fluid which is we should hasten the dangers which we depre-cate. Words are of no consequence; they have lost their value by the false coinage and impress which political extravagance has put upon them. It is only by decision. Impress and lot. It is only by decision, firmness and determina-tion, and quietly preparing to meet the worst, between the timbers, setting the ship on fire so extensively as almost to preclude the possibility of putting it out.

The statement may be startling, but it is

made by high naval authority and entirely credicable, that a ship of war provided with these the remarks of insane persons. At the South Boston Asylum, a few days since, a patient was asked if he was fond of riding horseback.

"No, sir, I ride a hubby,"

"There's not much different times in any wooden vessel affect. Two hostile wooden ships thus armed, meeting upon the ocean, would inevitably burn each other up.

It is proved by numerous experiments the plate of iron. shells and with suitable guns for firing them,

"No, sir, I rue a nonzy."
"There's not much difference between the feet protection against these shells, but as a few discharges of solid shot will break such a tain a combined fire of shells and solid shot, is to cover her with plates of wrought iron four and one half inches thick, which are proof The experiments of England have shown

latter classes, the majority become so that if wooden vessels, covered with thick iron lt is a good rule alwaying drinking.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

or notices of laborations, Estrays, the formation and disso-lation of Copartnerships, &c , \$1 each for three inc ritous If sont by mail the money must accompany the order. For Brancos Camps in the first column from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per year according to the space they occupy.

short range, the framing of the ship is terribly shattered, even when the plates are not broken through. The only suitable vessel to receive Brownlow's leaders in the Knoxville whig, just beford the recent Tennessee election, tell the truth in a bold, free way that is very effective.

The following paragraphs from one of Farson through. The only suitable vessel to receive the coating of plates are those which are built of from. The engineers of France, as well as those of England agree in this conclusion, and the French fleet would have been built of from If every southern state had a Parson Brownlow had there been time to accomplish this; but as the Union would be safe: this Spring, it was necessary to use the materials on hand and to employ the mechanics who were trained only to working in wood. But the three great naval powers of the world are driven by serew propellers and to be covered with wrought iron plates four and one half inches thick.

The sailors in the United States Navy are paid \$18 dollars a month, much mere highly than those of any other nation, and they are consequently at least equal, if not superior, to any in the world. Still, to send these men in approtected wooden vessels against the iran-ascal ships of the European navies, would be simply to send them to a hopeless contest and

Instead of expending some millions of dollars on the old sailing vessels of our navy, would it not be better to put these all up at auction and let them be sold for freighting purposes, and then boild our new propellers of iron and cover them with shot proof iron plates? Scientific American.

DONATION VISITS.

Almost every day during the present winter we have heard of some lucky Rev. Mr. who has been made the recipient of a certain amount of dollars and cents, together with "clothing, provisions, &c., sufficient to make an aggregate of S——. This all looks and sounds very well when published and read in the papers, (as of course it must be, else an essential feature in the programme is omitted). The last and most believous account of such an occasion is given in the Irashurg Standard of last week, which closes as follows:

which clases as follows:

"Supper was announced at about nine, and
when we came away a little after twelve, the
"note of busy preparation," the clash of knives
and forks, clitta clatta of plate and platter, the
"battle of the pyramids" reared by the Albany
"manuac-lakes," and the "intestine broils," were
"ill with the life transfer broils," were still going on to the infinite terror of waiting maids and cooks, whose business was to trot. tro;, wishing no doubt that all would leave and "go to-pot," One chap in particular took our be opened to increase the number of our sailors and to sustain our flag in every sea.

Such is the course that our hopes point out to us and which seems within our power to purtailors and villains who have originated and seat at the first table at nine o'clock, and he was eating when we rubber sides and no ribs. When the party broke up he was heisted through a window with

teacles. Call this a burlesque, or call it what you please it is but a magnified account of what actually transpires at almost all the "donation visits" we often see noticed. We look upon the majority of such "visits" as ridiculous in the extreme, and a perversion of our charities; while a large minority of the cases, they are humiliating to the recipients. We are yet to learn the pro-priety of bestowing gifts upon the clergyman, who receives a stipulated salary tor his services, while we pass by the doors of the widow and nation account, is often appropriated as in the case above referred to. There are undoubtedly necessitous cases among the clergy, which de-mand an exercise of charity; but when members of the church seek to surfeit their already well paid minister, their charity ceases to be a christian virtue, and to the world, at least, looks more like purchasing the good opinion of the Rev. Mr. - . . If your minister is not sufficiently remunerated for his services so that he can live and support his family without such

ing. Their weekly paper, of which about 200, 000 copies are printed, has been stereotyped for three months past, as well as the semi-weekly edition of the same journal, with a circulation of about 40,000. Taking all their editions together, they make about 640,000 Tribunes every week. Their recent bid for \$50,000 United States bonds, under the late 12 per cent loan, would seen to indicate a plethora of pocket-money quite convenient in these times. It is understood that the profits of their business last year were nearly \$100,000. From The Econing Post, having fully realized all the ends which he proposed to himself in embracing the profession of journalism, Mr. John Bigelow has retired, and Mr. Parke Goodwin becomes the purchaser of his interest. The Econing Post divided \$60,000 profits last year between its three proprietors. The Independent has more than doubled its cisculation during the past year, and now publishes near 70,000 copies weekly.—N. Y. Courier.

TEA BRANDS AND THEIR MEANING. -- In Tay lor's travels in 'China,' the significations of some of the names by which the different brands of teas are known are given, which are as follows -making due allowance for the changes and corruptions they undergo, in form and sound, in being Auglicized: 'Hyson' means 'before the rains, or "flourishing spring,"—that is, early in the spring. Hence it is often called 'Young Hyson,—'Hyson' Skin' is composed of the refuse of the other kinds, the native terms of which means 'tea skins.' Refuse of a still coarser description, containing many stems, is called 'teabones,' 'Bohea' is the name of the or 'Peeco,' means, 'white hairs'—the down on the tinder leaves 'Powchong'—'folded plant,' 'Souchong'—'small plant,' 'Twankay' is the name of a small stream in the province whe c it is bought. 'Congo' is from a term signifying

'MUST LABEL MY BOTTLE OVER AGAIS.'-Not long since, a gentleman of some note as a politician, having held the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, and now living in one of its most thriving villages, and who loves his brandy well, met an old friend of his formerly of this county, but now living in B——, whom he had not seen for a long time, and who had been a Judge in his younger days, but who is now growing quite corpulent in his old age, in consequence, as is sup-posed, of his imbihing a little too freely of the 'good critter.' After the usual salutations, the itician remarked :

politician remarked:

'It seems to me, Judge, that you are fatting up, lately. What is the cause of that?

'A clear concience, sir! a clear concience?' coolly remarked the Judge.

Well, well, said the politician, 'I never heard it called by that name before. I shall have to go home and label my bottles over

It is a good rule always to back your friends